

Whig and Courier

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1900.

For Mayor:
Hon. Arthur Chapin.

A Republican State Convention

—WILL BE HELD IN—

City Hall, Lewiston,
Wed., April 11th, 1900,
At 11 o'clock A. M.

for the purpose of selecting six candidates for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and four delegates at large and four alternates to attend the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, June 19, 1900, and transacting any other business that may properly come before it.

The basis of representation will be as follows: Each City, Town and Plantation will be entitled to one delegate, and for each seventy-five votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1896, an additional delegate, and for a fraction of forty votes in excess of seventy-five votes, an additional delegate.

Vacancies in the delegation of any City, Town or Plantation can only be which the vacancy exists.

The State committee will be in session in the reception room of the hall at nine o'clock on the morning of the convention, for the purpose of receiving the credentials of delegates. Delegates in order to be eligible to participate in the convention, must be elected subsequent to the date of the call for this call, should not be elected to the State convention to be hereafter called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for governor.

All electors of Maine, without regard to party political differences, who are in sympathy with the sentiments expressed in the call of the Republican National Convention for the Republican National Convention, are cordially invited to unite with the Republicans of the State in electing delegates to this Convention.

Per order Republican State Committee.

Joseph H. Manley, Chairman.

Byron Boyd, Secretary.

Augusta, Maine, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1900.

Presidential Electors Must All Be Chosen in State Convention.

Headquarters

Republican State Committee,

Augusta, Maine, Jan. 4, 1900.

To the Republicans of Maine,—Prior to 1832 two Presidential electors at large, corresponding to the two United States senators, were nominated in State convention, and the remaining electors, corresponding to the members of Congress, were nominated by the several congressional districts.

The passage of the Australian Ballot law entirely changed the procedure. Under the law, all Conventions are a portion of our election system, and this ballot act requires that candidates for electors must be placed in nomination by a Convention representing no less a constituency than the whole State. Hence, all the candidates of a party for Presidential electors must be nominated in State Convention, and can therefore be included in the call for electors.

J. H. Manley, Chairman

The Democratic Nominee.

The Democratic caucus Tuesday evening nominated F. J. Martin, Esq., as the party candidate for Mayor. Mr. Martin is one of the younger members of the bar and of course understands that in accepting the nomination there is not the least danger that he will have to give any of his time to the administration of the affairs of the city. The people of Bangor are entirely satisfied with the administration of Mayor Chapin. Democrats as well as Republicans recognize the fact that he has performed the duties of his office in a most successful and prudent manner. It was, of course, necessary in the interest of the party organization to make a nomination, but the re-election of Mayor Chapin is a foregone conclusion. The only question really involved is the size of his majority, and with so deserving a candidate the voters of the city should, and we believe will, see to it that he receives a handsome endorsement at the polls. This is a campaign year and Bangor should start the ball in motion by bringing out a full Republican vote.

Cronje's Surrender.

If anything were needed to demonstrate the thoroughness with which public estimation of the fighting capacity of the Boers has been changed in England it might be found in the great satisfaction afforded by the news of the unconditional surrender of General Cronje. When hostilities were first inaugurated the prevailing sentiment in England was that while there might be a few skirmishes nothing would check the onward march of the British troops, but it was soon learned that the work in hand had been fairly underestimated. Instead of the anticipated advance the English troops met with serious reverses until now, as is shown by the despatches, the first signal of victory that has been won against the Boers is gladly accepted in

place of the triumphal march that had been predicted.

However one's sympathies may be enlisted, whether on the side of England or with the Boers, it is impossible to withhold admiration for the bravery and military strategy that has thus far marked the Boer campaign. Although realizing the utter hopelessness of his position General Cronje and his gallant command have held the invading army in check under a bombardment so terrible that it did not seem possible that he and his men could last a day. If this may be accepted as an indication of the general character of the resistance the British troops have to overcome before they enter the Transvaal capital, the objective point will only be reached after an appalling loss of life. It has been intimated that Cronje was holding this position while the other Boer forces were concentrating for a final struggle. In the end, if the war goes on, there can be but one result, but the final victory will be gained at an awful cost.

Republican National Convention

Hon. J. H. Manley, who is the Maine member of the Republican National Committee, recently talked in an interesting manner with a representative of the Lewiston Journal concerning the Republican convention to be held in Philadelphia next June. To begin with, it will be the largest political convention ever held in this country.

There will be 926 delegates and 926 alternates and the entire building will seat 14,000 persons. The St. Louis convention, which was the largest up to that time, took care of but 13,000.

And every one of those 14,000 persons at Philadelphia will have a clear and unimpeded view of the stage and the rest of the hall.

The building, as most readers are aware is one of the buildings which formed a part of the great Export Exposition which was held in Philadelphia last year. It was left to be a part of the permanent improvements of the city, and even at that time the astute Philadelphians—let no one call them sleepy—were getting their plans shaped to capture the big republican ratification meeting. The smoothness with which they accomplished their plan is a part of recent newspaper history.

The building is in appearance much as it was left when the exposition closed. But here the resemblance ceases. No material changes will be made in the exterior, but within there will be a complete transformation.

This is where the first great work of the sub-committee began. Plan after plan was submitted by the architects, but the committee would agree to nothing till the plans were made to suit them. And they were not suited till they were convinced that no detail could be further improved.

It is said that the human voice can be heard under favorable circumstances by 30,000 people, but Mr. Manley, who has had much experience with large crowds, says that this is hardly possible, except in the case of a singer with a voice of marvelous power, and even then the audience must be hushed to the point where the fall of a pin could be heard. Such a hush as this is not to be counted on at a meeting where there are rising 14,000 people filled to the brim with political enthusiasm. Taking this for granted, the committee devoted their energy to providing a hall in which the greatest possible number could see the proceedings, even if their hearing was of a somewhat fragmentary nature.

"The people go to a convention to see," says the chairman. "As for what is said, they know that they can get that from the papers the next morning. They want to see the speakers and the notables on the stage and be able to get a look at the whole vast assemblage."

"And there was only one way that we could accomplish this. That was to arrange the hall on the circus plan, which is what we have done. There is only one balcony and that is at the rear of the hall and holds but a thousand persons. The entire remainder of the hall is arranged like a circus, with the seats gradually rising from the center to the sides and ends. In this way, the farther a spectator is from the stage, the higher he is and the more commanding his view. And there isn't a seat, not excepting those in the farthest corner, which does not command an uninterrupted view of the stage. Balconies might have brought the same number of people closer to the stage so that they might have heard more of what will be said, but there is no plan which would give them such a perfect chance to watch the proceedings."

"On the main floor of the hall are the seats for the delegates and immediately behind them come the alternates. Each one of them is allowed a floor space of one foot and ten inches by two feet and six inches, which is more room than delegates ever enjoyed before."

"Then, going toward the stage, comes the space reserved for the press. This is on a vast platform raised four feet above the level of the main floor. There will be seats for 500 reporters. Each reporter will have a floor space of two feet, four and one-half inches by four feet, one and one-half inches, and this, like the delegates' room, is more than any other convention has allowed. Each reporter will have a desk to himself and there will be nothing in the whole hall that he can't see, and there will be nothing on the stage which he can't hear."

"Leading back from the press section will be wide aisles going under the stage to the telegraph and telephone rooms at the rear of the building. But there will be the operators' seats at the rear, clicking out the news to a waiting nation, and between the press sec-

tion and the telegraphers there will be a steady stream of hustling messenger boys, hurrying the words of the star reporter onto the wire almost as fast as he can write them. But all this click of the telegraph and the rustle of the messenger boys, you see, will be out of the hearing of the audience for it will be below and behind the stage."

"The press space will be for working newspaper men only. The old practice of letting a representative of the Boomtown Weekly Bazaar secure one of the best seats in the press reserve will be done away with this time. If a reporter isn't there to report the convention he will not get a ticket to the reporter's stand to be in the way of, or keep out, a man who is sent there for business. Five hundred seats may seem a large number to be given to the press, but there will be no seats vacant and every occupant will be hustling for dear life. The metropolitan papers send a large staff and the big New York and Chicago dailies have three men in the hall all the time and a fresh relay always waiting to take the places of those who get utterly fagged out. The two press associations will be given the best seats of all, for it is through them that the great bulk of the nation's readers will learn what the delegates said, and through them the world at large learns who the nominees are and what the declared principles of the party will be."

"Next beyond the reporters comes the stage. This is raised four feet from the press stand, which brings it eight feet above the main floor of the hall. This will be given over to the national committee and distinguished guests from all over the country, who may be present in the city at that time."

"So much for the main hall. Now we'll go back to the main entrance, which is at the opposite end of the building from the stage. Between the doors and the auditorium is a spacious lobby where hundreds may cluster and chat without disturbing proceedings within. Connected with this are ample toilet rooms and places where the weary sight-seer may snatch a few moments' rest. At the back of the hall in the rear of the stage is a space as large as large. Here, as has been mentioned, are the telegraph and telephone offices, and also rooms for the national committee and any special committees which may have occasion to retire and confer. Beside these rooms there will be one large room in each corner for the press, where reporters may get away from the crowds and work out their copy at their leisure. Back of the gallery on the second floor are more rooms and further space for those who do not care to stay within the hall."

The hotel accommodations will be ample. Mr. Manley has looked after the Maine delegation and they will have the best there is. He had the pick of the hotels and Maine profits thereby. The Maine delegation will be quartered at the Walton, the largest hotel in the city. This house, by the way, is run by a Maine man, Mr. George W. Sweet, who started the old Sagadahoc House at Bath, later the hotel which bears his name in Portland, was proprietor of the Windsor in Montreal, and of the Chamberlain in Fortress Monroe.

A parlor has been secured for the Maine headquarters on the parlor floor, and arrangements have been made whereby not more than three delegates will be quartered in one room and every one will have a separate bed—something they have never been sure of in the past. Every room in the Walton has a bath room connected, and there is no good and sufficient reason why the Maine delegation should not be in clover. The Walton will also be headquarters for the national committee and for the following states: New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Missouri, West Virginia, Wisconsin and the delegates from the Bay State will be quartered just across the street.

Another feature of the convention which will be appreciated by the visitors is the option of Philadelphia railroad men in arranging for special trains to Atlantic City, the greatest watering place on the Atlantic coast. The services will be so arranged that the trains will make the trip in fifty minutes, and those who wish to run down to the salt water over night and get freshened up ready for the work of the convention.

And what will Philadelphia get out of it? That's the question which is hard to answer. There will probably be at least 25,000 strangers in the city during the convention, and they won't average to spend less than \$25 apiece (and probably nearer double that) which would make a total of over \$600,000.

The sub-committee of the Republican National Committee, which has charge of the convention arrangements, is made up of the following members: Joseph H. Manley (chairman); Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin; Senator N. B. Scott, West Virginia; Senator John Keane, New Jersey; and R. C. Kerns, St. Louis. Mr. Manley, having charge of the tickets, tells the Journal that he will be able to furnish a reasonable number of seats to Maine people who would like to attend the convention. And he is to be trusted to see that the Maine delegation get good seats on the floor. He always has, notwithstanding the fact that the delegates are selected by States. Some one once asked him how he always managed to give Maine such good seats without breaking the rule of seating them alphabetically.

Well, replied Mr. Manley, with a smile, "I don't say and what cannot be accomplished by a little tact and a little working across the line, starting at the front and working back."

And that's what Maine always has done in the House of Representatives.

THE MARKETS.
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Railroads.		Feb. 27.
Aitchison	20 1/2	20 1/2
do pfd	20 1/2	20 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	64	64
Central Pacific	28 1/2	28 1/2
Chicago & Alton	11 1/2	11 1/2
C. B. & Q.	122 1/2	122 1/2
Delaware & Hudson	115 1/2	115 1/2
Delaware & Lackawanna	130	130
Delaware & Rio Grande	19 1/2	19 1/2
Erie	12 1/2	12 1/2
Illinois Central	37 1/2	37 1/2
Lake Shore & Western	11 1/2	11 1/2
Lake Shore	51 1/2	51 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	81 1/2	81 1/2
Manhattan Elevated	93 1/2	93 1/2
Metropolitan R. R.	108 1/2	108 1/2
Mexican Central	11 1/2	11 1/2
Michigan Central	60	60
Minnesota & St. Louis	60	60
do pfd	90 1/2	90 1/2
Missouri Pacific	45 1/2	45 1/2
New Jersey Central	116	116
New York Central	132 1/2	132 1/2
N. Y. C. & St. Louis	—	—
do pfd	—	—
Northern Pacific	52 1/2	52 1/2
do pfd	73 1/2	73 1/2
Northwestern	159	159
do pfd	—	—
Ontario & Western	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pacific	18 1/2	18 1/2
Rock Island	12 1/2	12 1/2
St. Paul	171	171
do pfd	105	105
St. Paul & Omaha	—	—
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	—	—
do pfd	19	19
Union Pacific	70 1/2	70 1/2
Wabash, St. Paul & P.	20 1/2	20 1/2
do pfd	39 1/2	39 1/2
Boston & Maine	—	—
N. Y. & N. E.	—	—
Old Colony	207	207
Express Companies.		
Adams	115	115
American	145	145
United States	45	45
Miscellaneous.		
People's Gas	98	98
Roadmaster	—	—
Ontario	—	—
Pacific Mail	38	38
Pullman Palace	132	132
Sugar	105 1/2	105 1/2
Western Union	81	81
Federal Steel	52 1/2	52 1/2
American Tobacco	105 1/2	105 1/2
do pfd	105 1/2	105 1/2
Tennessee Coal & Iron	91 1/2	91 1/2
United States Rubber	31 1/2	31 1/2
Continental Tobacco	30 1/2	30 1/2
Bonds.		
United States new 4s	135	135
do coup	135	135
United States 4s	117 1/2	117 1/2
do coup	117 1/2	117 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande	70	70
Erie gen. 4s	70	70
Mo. Kansas & Pacific 3ds	10 1/2	10 1/2
Oregon Navigation	110	110
Texas Pacific 1sts	112 1/2	112 1/2
do pfd	52 1/2	52 1/2

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

Chicago, Feb. 27. Cattle, receipts, 3500, mostly steady; good to prime steers, 6 1/2c, poor to medium, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c, selected heifers, 4 3/4c to 4 7/8c; mixed stockers, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c, cows, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; calves, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; canners, 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c; bulls, 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c; calves, 50c to 75c; fed steers, 30c to 50c, Texas bulls, 35c to 37 1/2c.

Hogs, receipts, 19,000; average 5c higher; choice easier; mixed and butchers, 4 7/8c to 4 11/8c; good to choice heavy, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; rough heavy, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c.

Sheep, receipts, 20,000; sheep easier; lambs, 10 to 15c lower; good to choice wethers, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; fair to choice mixed, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; western sheep, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; fair to choice mixed, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; yearlings, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; native lambs, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; steady; western lambs, 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 27. Wheat, Feb. 64 1/2c; May, 66 1/2c; July, 67 1/2c.

Corn, Feb. 33 1/2c; May, 35c; July, 35 1/2c.

Oats, May, 23 1/2c; July, 22 1/2c.

Short May, 10 1/2c; July, 10 1/2c.

Long May, 5 1/2c; July, 5 1/2c.

Short rib, May, 5 1/2c; July, 5 1/2c.

Flour, quiet; No. 3 spring wheat, 61c; No. 2, red, 63c; No. 1, 65c.

No. 2 corn, 24c; No. 1, 25c.

No. 2 white, 24c; No. 1, 25c.

No. 2 rye, 53 1/2c; No. 1, 54c.

No. 1 flax and N. W. 160c.

Timothy seed, 25c.

Protein, 10 1/2c.

Lard, 5 1/2c.

Ribs, 5 1/2c.

Shoulders, 5 1/2c.

Short clear sides, 5 1/2c.

Sugars, unchanged.

Clover, 82c.

Flour, 53,000.

Wheat, 77,000.

Oats, 617,000.

Corn, 361,000.

Rye, 128,000.

Barley, 79,000.

Butter, firm; creamery, 18 1/2c; dairy, 15 1/2c.

Cheese, firm, 12 1/2c.

Eggs, firm; fresh, 13c.

THE STOCK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 27. The violent fluctuations of prices of a limited number of stocks on the exchange today realized the professional trader's dream of Ellyum. The commitments were made almost entirely on the bear side of the market, but the taking of profits by the covering of shorts worked frequent and violent rallies, keeping the market for the specialties in a state of feverish uncertainty. Third Avenue was still the center of interest. On the sale of 2100 shares at the opening, quotations were practically level, miscellaneous sales being made at the way below 95 and 96 against 7 1/2c at last night's close. The market was forced down to 7 1/2c, and in the late dealings, rallied strongly to 10 1/2c, with only a fractional reaction. An active demand for some of the railroads on reports of large earnings and the buying of shorts in the specialties brought the market to a higher level and a quiet time.

A dual downward slings in Third Avenue was offset by the sudden rise in sugar, leaving the loss in the specialties not continued and unsettled but not at some points in the railroads and specialties, London went down to 10 1/2c, and the market of the specialties of the day.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 27. Flour, receipts, 27,540, sales, 9495, 6200 pkgs. Government bonds continued their buoyant advance. United States new 4s advanced 1 1/2c and the 3s, old 4s and 5s 1/2c in the bid price.

Rye, quiet, No. 2 western, 60 1/2c; No. 1, 61 1/2c; state rye, 56 1/2c; N. Y. car lots.

Wheat, receipts, 17,600, exports, 15,993, sales, 2,320,000 bu futures, 80,000 bu export Spot Mar No 2 red 74 1/2c; elevator, No. 2 red, 75 1/2c; No. 1, 76 1/2c; No. 1 hard Duluth, 80 1/2c; No. 1 hard Duluth, 80 1/2c; No. 1 hard Duluth, 80 1/2c.

Oats, receipts, 84,500, exports, 145; No. 2, 28c; No. 2, 28c; No. 3 white, 30 1/2c; track white, 31 1/2c.

Beef, steady.

Lard, firm; western steamed, 61c; refined firm.

Pork, quiet; mess, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c.

Butter, steady, western, creamery, 19 1/2c; do factory, 16 1/2c to 19c; creamery, 18 1/2c to 22c; limitation creamery, 18 1/2c to 22c.

Petroleum, steady.

Resin, steady.

Turpentine, steady.

Rice, steady.

Molasses, firm.

Freights, quiet.

Sugar inactive and normal; fair ref. 10 1/2c, cent. 96 test, 4c; molasses sugar, 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c. Refined, weak and irregular.

CONDITION OF GRAIN.

Chicago, Feb. 27. Wheat was firm today, supported by steady cables and covering by shorts. May closing 75 1/2c. Yesterday May corn closed unchanged and May oats a shade improved. The provision market at the close was 2 1/2c to 7 1/2c.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Corrected Semi-weekly by the Grocers' Association.

STATE LAW REGARDING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A bushel of Liverpool salt shall weigh 60 pounds and a bushel of Turk's Island salt shall weigh 70 pounds.

The standard weight of a bushel of potatoes, in good order and fit for shipping, is 60 pounds.

The standard weight of a bushel of beans in good order and fit for shipping, is 62 pounds.

Of wheat, beans, corn, 50 pounds; of onions, 52 pounds; of carrots, English turnips, rye and Indian meal, 50 pounds; of oats, 22 pounds; rye meal, as by agreement.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEAS.—Small Pea.....2 25c to 2 50c

Improved Yellow Eye per bush.....2 25c to 2 35c

BUTTER.—Best factory per lb (new).....13c to 14c

Best dairy per lb (new).....13c to 14c

DRIED APPLES.—Choice strong per lb.....6c to 8c

Choice, sliced.....8c to 10c

EGGS.—Cold Storage.....16c to 18c

Corn Store.....12c to 14c

Strictly fresh.....21c to 23c

HAY.—Best improved, per ton.....9 00c

PAS.—Improved, per bush.....2 25c

Best Canada, whole.....1 10c to 1 15c

 POTATOES.—New.....45c to 50c || POULTRY.—Chickens, Spring, per lb.....15c to 20c |
| ONIONS.—Per bu.....2 00c to 2 25c |
| PER BU.—Per bu.....2 00c to 2 25c |
| RETAIL PRICES CURRENT. |
| SUGAR.—Granulated per lb.....6c to 8c |
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